The Bedford Inquirer
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BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
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I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken, aug5, '64:tf.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

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RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
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Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*

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CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
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Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street, a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20,'65.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 23.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent. per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry.

THE PARDON SEEKER.

SCENE: *White House—President seated in the Reception Room.* Enter Southerner.

Good morning, Mr. President; a pardon I would ask:
Just to this paper sign your name, a very easy task:
Then give me sir, your good right hand, and we will brothers be;
For I'm from Mississippi State, and you're from Tennessee.

We of the Southern chivalry have made some little stir,
Though hardly worth the mentioning; a trifling matter, sir.
We thought it was our privilege and duty to secede,
And let the Country go to wreck,—a little thing indeed!

I'm of a noble family, who fought and struggled hard,
And for the good Confederate cause, were hacked and maimed and scarred,—
Myself and father, brother, nephews, sons; and wife
Was always armed with pocket pistol, dirk, and bowie knife.

Once in a while, I left the ranks to visit Andersonville
To aid my fellow soldiers there their prisoners to kill:
My eyes! how 'twould have made you laugh if you could just have seen
How gaunt and famishing they looked, bow squalid, sunk, and lean.

Sometimes I'd give one here a kick, another there a blow,
And knock another on the head, to help along, you know,
Then serve their rations,—not enough to feed a hungry cat,
And very poor and hard beside:—oh well! but what of that?

Tis true our noble Southern soil is sown as thick as peas
With graves of Northern soldiers, look whichever way you please;
But what if we have taken off about a million lives?
There's many and many a good-for-nothing Yankee still survives.

I will not venture to affirm that I *exactly* hired
Young Atzerodt to murder you, I only just *desired*
That he might stab you to the heart; but now, good sir, you see,
To pardon this were surely Christian magnanimity!

There is a pardon-broker here, who said that he would come
For a five hundred dollar bill, or some such little sum;
But that I could not well afford, so thought I'd come myself:
Perhaps would answer just as well, and I should save the pelf.

We Southerners have memories, we do not quite forget;
We're very loyal now, but still, there's good stuff in us yet;
So sign this paper now, and I shall be all right to go
With other friends again to plot my country's overthrow.

Come hurry up, good President; for I must hurry down
To seize the niggers by the throat, or brand them on the crown:
'Tis said they are about to rise, and that is just the cause
Why we shall need some stringent, sound, prohibitory laws.

They're wanting very much, at home, a powerful man like me
To shew the blacks the happiness and bliss of being free;
My business is so urgent, sir, I wish you would make haste
And get that pardon ready now, I have no time to waste.

(*The President signs the paper and gives it to him.*)

Oh! thank you, thank you, President, my excellent good brother,
I think that in these small affairs we understand each other;
You are to us rebellious ones an ardent friend and firm,
And you shall be our candidate, to serve another term.

(*Exit Southerner.*)

General News Items.

THE New York *Herald*, speaking of the war which is about to burst forth in Europe remarks that "from the headquarters—Paris—Napoleon will direct the movements of the arms of Italy, Prussia and France, as Grant directed his corps under Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan." The *Herald* adds: That Napoleon will do all that Grant has done is not to be anticipated. We doubt whether Napoleon has the military genius of Gen. Grant. The world does not produce two such generals at the same time. Neither are there in Europe such soldiers as those who fought in the American armies: turned rivers from their courses; invented means to overcome every obstacle of art or nature; built roads through swamps and morasses which no living being seemed able to penetrate; stormed mountain fastnesses that appeared more impregnable than Gibraltar; won victories above the clouds; swept like a sword of fire across the continent, carried the bright flag of their country into the very recesses of the rebellion.

THE Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says the representations sent forth as to the feeble health of Jeff. Davis are part of a plot to secure his release. The writer says: Mr. Davis' health is by no means of that precarious or dubious cast, as to cause any serious apprehension of his failure or decay, beyond what is common to humanity in any latitude, or in any place, and was as much the subject of comment years before his capture as since. He has all the exercise he desired—or the Surgeon of the Post advised for him. His food has been of as good quality and variety as any officers at the Post, and so make it all that it was desired, the Surgeon of the Post has for some time, been allowed, in addition to soldier's fare, eighteen dollars per month extra, to furnish Mr. Davis from his own table such delicacies as he may require.

SHOULD the President's plan of reconstruction succeed, and southern ex-rebels and northern Copperheads get into power, the National Securities would be worth next to nothing. The Government, controlled by those disloyal parties, would repudiate the debt, or at all events insist that the Rebel or 'Confederate debt must be paid likewise. In either event 7-30's would hardly command 2 per cent premium as they now do. Let our 'Democratic fellow citizens who hold these Securities consider the ultimate results that would follow Copperhead and Rebel rule and vote accordingly.—*Reading Journal.*

ON an average three hundred persons die yearly in the City of New York from the direct effects of intemperance, which does not include the homicides, the suicides, and the thousand and one other causes of death that indirectly arise from the liquor trade. The drinkers spent $30,000,000 last year.

THE ROTHCHILDS.—A London letter says: The great money-lending houses, such as Rothschild and Baring, profit by the ruin of companies like Overend's. It is the immense profits of those capitalists which have been made the excuse for the establishment of the finance companies, and if all the latter are broken, the better for the Rothschilds and Barings. While manufacturers and farmers and tradesmen are paralyzed, the men whose dominion is supreme are men like those I have named, who own neither plantations, nor factories, nor farms, nor ships, nor merchandise, but who, in their dingy counting rooms, have a strong box full of short dated bills of exchange, whose names are familiar words in the transfer office, and who can deliver the proudest from ruin by a leaf from their check book.

GEARY AND THE SOLDIERS.—At the recent Soldiers' Convention, held in Lancaster to elect delegates to Pittsburg, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the nomination by the Union party of Major General John W. Geary, for Governor of Pennsylvania, we see evinced the determination by a loyal people to recognize the claims of those who have brought the late terrible civil war to a successful issue; and being one of us, and having proved himself not only a brave and prudent officer and gallant soldier, but also in possession of those admirable qualities to be required in a ruler, and better still, foremost in the support of those principles for which we fought for four years, we pledge to him our hearty and enthusiastic support.

THE ENGLISH MONEY PANIC.—The Boston *Traveller* says that letters received in that city from merchants in London and Liverpool, speak of the monetary panic experienced there week before last as one of the most severe for the moment ever remembered. As to the future the writers are divided in opinion. Some are hopeful that government interference will put a stop to the troubles, while others state that a very heavy decline in commercial values will have to be submitted to, which will produce more failures. As Saturday, May 12th, the day of the sailing of the steamer, was but half a business day the full effects of the failure of Overend, Guerney & Co. upon the community could not be fully ascertained.

General Railroad Law.

The *Meadville Republican* gives our Legislature the following handsome notice, and incidentally pays its respects to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. It is now well understood, that this corporation has owned the Pennsylvania Legislature for a number of years past. It is supposed to be rather costly property, but on the whole the Company thinks it worth owning. It is worth a good deal to a Monopoly like the Pennsylvania Central to get all the Legislation which it wants, and prevent all which it *don't* want. How long the people of Pennsylvania will stand this sort of thing remains to be seen.

Austria Preparing for War.

NEW YORK May 25.—A Venice letter, dated on the 3d of May, states that Austria has been making extensive preparations for war, both with Italy and Prussia, since the inception of the German difficulty, and that she was, at the latest moment well prepared for a bloody defence of her position on the frontiers of both countries. The writer says that the Italians in and around Venice were not particularly excited. They looked for a sharp and decisive struggle, and, curiously enough, expected a re-adjustment of the Austro-Italian question as a result.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "We hear of some injury by recent frosts in some parts of the West, but no very serious damage is reported. The season is discouragingly backward, and rain is much needed. The crop prospects, however, are generally good.

The wheat business of the upper Mississippi at this time is enormous. The last year's crop is just being brought out of Minnesota being drawn out of first hands by the present high prices, and the river affords an easy and cheap channel for its transportation that is readily appreciated as soon as it has to be moved by rail.

THE Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is very indignant because some officers have gone into the presence of Jeff Davis without removing their hats! The "*honored political associations*"(!) of Davis, the correspondent exclaims, should shield him from such insults! Why, if President Johnson's policy is successful, we suppose we shall all be expected to sing hosannahs to the great and good Davis, and shout our admiration for his "honored political association." The inquiry may well be made, "whither are we tending?"—*Lebanon Courier.*

THE President has signed the Post Office appropriation bill. It contains a clause which cuts off all Government advertising from Washington papers except the two having the largest circulation. He has also signed the bill to punish kidnapping by severe penalties.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward delivered a carefully prepared political speech at Auburn, N. Y., on last Tuesday evening. He maintained that the President and Congress differed only in non essentials, and that both had the same end in view—the peace and prosperity of the country.

ADVERTISE.

Goods are like girls, they must go when they are in fashion and good looking, or else a yoke of oxen would not draw them afterward. The man that advertises most, does the most business, because he does not make one stock last a lifetime. If you want to borrow money—if you want to lend money—if you want to rent a farm—if you have one to sell advertise. If your horse, cow, pig, colt, sheep or oxen get astray, advertise them right off, and do not run a chance of losing them altogether, or having to pay as much as they are worth in charges for keeping. If you are a shoemaker, a tailor, a blacksmith, or any kind of a mechanic, show people that you are not ashamed of being a mechanic, by advertising. If you keep a hotel make it known
When people see a man advertise they know he is a business man. The world is full of folks that want.—Some want to sell, some want to by, and the only way to meet these wants, and make money, is to advertise. Advertising is like money—if followed up. Merchants think nothing of paying forty dollars for one sign, with nothing but their names on it. Well, what do you thing of having a thousand signs a week in a newspaper? In it you show your whole establishment to the city and county each week.—Ex.

A YOUNG lady explained to a printer the other day the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks by way of illustration, she said, "You may print a kiss upon my cheek, but you must not publish it."

Miscellaneous.

"NIGGER EQUALITY."

Senator Wilson thus elucidates the chief Copperhead bugaboo:

"Our country," said that illustrious statesman, John Quincy Adams, "began its existence by the universal emancipation of man from the thraldom of man." Amid the darkling storms of revolution, America proclaimed as its living faith the sublime creed of human equality. From out the rolling clouds of battle, the new republic, as it took its place in the family of nations, proclaimed in the ear of all Humanity that the poor, the humble, the sons of toil, whose hands were hardened by honest labor, were the equals, the peers, before the law of kings and princes and nobles. This declaration of the rising Republic in the New World was an inspiration to the champions of popular rights in the Old World, and a hope to the people in whose hearts still lingered the dimly-remembered accents of liberty. To men crushed in struggling for the rights of humanity, the proclamation of the self-evident truth that all men are created equal and have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, has been for two generations a living faith, that would illume their darkened pathway to liberty protected by law. Eighty-nine years after the proclamation of the sublime creed of human equality, which has been an inspiration to humanity the wide world over our ears are pained and our souls made sick here in our own America with the brutal and vulgar outcry of "nigger equality." Here in Christian and Republican America, every effort of patriotism, liberty, justice and humanity, to lift the burdens imposed upon a poor race by centuries of Slavery—every effort to instruct the intelligent darkened by years of oppression—is stigmatized by the brutal and vulgar demagogueism of America as "Nigger Equality." "Nigger Equality!" Whenever I hear a man, born in this land, educated in these free schools, taught in these Christian churches, instructed in these varied industries, prate about "nigger equality," I accept it as a confession that he instinctively feels that the negro is his superior and demands legislation to make him his inferior. "Nigger equality!" It is the language of brutality and vulgarity. No gentleman in America prates about "nigger equality." The creature so base as to do so must be, and is, a vulgar fellow. He may live in a fine house; he may dress in the garb of a gentleman; but a noble or manly sentiment never dwelt in his bosom. I remember on one occasion when a Senator was addressing the Senate and indulging in calling a negro a nigger, that Mr. Seward turned to me and said, "that man will never be President; the people always mean to elect a gentleman for President; and the man who spells negro with two g's can never be President." He is a vulgar fellow who raises an outcry about "nigger equality," and he is a poor, pitiable creature who fears it. Under just, humane and equal laws, no man should look up to any one as his superior, and down to any one as his inferior. The poorest man in the land is entitled to equality before the law with the wealthiest citizen of his country. His cabin may be humble; but it is as sacred as the palace of the rich man. His wife may be clothed in rags; but she is shielded by the same equal law that protects the jeweled bride of the richest man in all the land. His child may be a little barefoot boy, but he is the peer of the son of wealth and pride. Away with the brutal, vulgar, wicked outcry about "nigger equality." It was born of the pit. Send it back to its native depths. Remember those other words that come to us from the heavens: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me.,' Walk the earth with your forehead to the skies in the conscious dignity of the equality of humanity—that you are men whom God made and for whom Christ died—and that it degrades not, but ennobles him who lifts up the sons and daughters of toil misfortune and sorrow, of all the races and kindred of men.

THE DOMESTIC WOOL TRADE.

The development of the domestic wool interests during the civil war has to no inconsiderable degree compensated for the losses on the cotton crops. The wool trade has rapidly grown into importance, and has now become one of the great interests of the country. The statistice of the last five years attest its growing value as a branch of national industry. In 1860 we imported 33,000,000 lbs., and produced 60,000,000 lbs., making making a total of 93,000,000 lbs. In 1864 our imports amounted to 75,000,000 lbs., and our product to 90,000,000 lbs., making a total of 165,070,000 lbs., being an increase of 72,000,000 lbs., or 77 per cent. in four years.

The statistics of the wool crop of the year 1865, are necessarily too incomplete to admit of any thing beyond an approximate estimate. But the indications are, that it will amount to not less than 115,000,000 lbs. The bulk of the clip in some sections is still in the farmers' hands and the finer grades are held back for higher prices. The market however is extremely active, and the crop is coming forward with a rapidity that compares most favorably with the currents of trade a few years ago. The New York sales last week amounted to not less than 750,000 lbs. in fleece ranging from sixty to eighty cents per. pound. The sales in Boston last week reached a total of 50,000 lbs.

New York City is the great receiving and distributing depot for the increasing wool trade of the West. As an example of the heavy business done, it may be stated that a house in Barclay street, has now in one lot a pile of 175,000 lbs. of Michigan fine white wool. This house is probably the largest in the trade. It has now a stock of not less then 1,000,000 lbs. of foreign and native wool on hand. Other firms experience a corresponding activity, and it may be fairly affirmed that the trade was never so active as at the present season.

It remains to be seen whether the remarkable development of the home supply of wool will continue increasing in the ratio of the last five years. In order to determine this question, we must take into consideration the high price and scarcity of cotton, which compelled a consumption of woolen goods and stipulated the production by the sudden demand, which sent up rates to a high figure. It is evident, however, that while prices may and undoubtedly will rule lower, that the market will not be seriously affected by the supply of cotton for several years to come. The cotton now coming to market is the product of former crops, and will be quickly absorbed. The growing cotton crop of 1865-66 will barely yield sufficient for home consumption. For this supply we may expect an active foreign competition, that will prevent any marked or immediate reduction that en effect the production of wool. In the mean time the trade will continue to obey the impulse that it has received. Accounts from the West and from New England concur in representing the farmers as devoting increased attention to the growth of sheep. In New England especially it is considered that the clip will more than cover the cost of keeping the animals, besides the profit that may be realized from their sales to butchers from their natural increase.

At present our imports are chiefly of the coarses grades that cannot be supplied at home. From these considerations it will appear that the trade is destined to maintain its importance. In woolen manufactures we are making prodigious strides; the products amounting, last year, to $121,000,000. with every indication of a large per centage of increase for the current year.

COLORS AS APPLIED TO DRESS.

Few people give themselves the trouble to understand the rules of color. They consider them as belonging to an abstruse science. The principles, which are supposed to be too much wrapped in mystery to be worth the trouble of acquiring by any but professional persons, are those comprehended in the laws of contrast of color and contrast of tone.

First, as regards contrast of color. There are three primary colors—red blue and yellow. From these every other color is formed, and each has its perfect harmony in its complementary color. The complementary of each simple color is formed by the union of the other two (and is therefore called the secondary), that is, green being the mixture of blue and yellow is complementary to red: violet being formed of red and blue, is complementary to yellew; and orange, a compound of red and yellow, to blue.

Each of these colors, when placed near its complementary, intensifies its effect Green causes red to appear redder, blue adds a brighter tint to orange, and yellow enhances the color of violet. In other words, every color looks its purest and best when it is beside its complementary.

By means of this simple law of contrast, therefore, we have the power of imparting any tint that we choose to the complexion, and of rendering our costume agreeable to the eye by the harmony produced by properly contrasted colors; and we may learn to avoid increasing the undesirable tints of a sallow complexion by the juxtaposition of blue or violet, or rendering a florid complexion still more high-colored by contrasting it with green. On the other hand, ladies with golden hair and clear complexions will see that they should wear blue in preference to any other color, harmonizing agreeably, as it does, with the former, without exercising any ill effect on the latter; while those upon whom nature has bestowed dark hair and a rosy complexion should consider green as their especial color.

Very dark people may wear extremely light brown, gray or slate color with impunity, but those who have light complexions and light brown hair should only venture upon pure white and the light tones of the three primaries, bearing in mind that, wherever there is agreeable contrast there is agreeable harmony.—*The Boudoir.*

A RESTLESS SEA.

The sea is not only the emblem of change it is itself the cause, directly or indirectly of nearly all the physical changes that tak, place in the world. Ascend the mountaie summit, and there, amid the crags where the eagle builds her eyrie, and the heather grows in the blue immeasurable silence in heaven, you tread the shores of a former sea, whose shells and corals embedded in the rocks are still as perfect and beautiful as when the last retiring wave rippled over them.

Descend into the stony chambers of the earth, and there in the darkness of the quarry you will see the petrified skeletons of fish that once swam in the waters, and the sands that formed the shores of unknown seas, and the undulating ripple marks left behind by the ebb and flow of long forgotten tides. We cannot name a single spot where the sea has not some time or other been.

Every rock that now constitutes the firm foundation of the earth was once dissolved in its waters, lay as mud at its bottom, or as sand and gravel along its shore. The materials of our house were once deposited in its depths, and are built upon the floor of an ancient ocean. What are now dry continents were once ocean beds: and what are now sea beds will be future continents.

Every where the sea is still at work—encroaching upon the shore—undermining the boldest cliffs on the coasts by its own direct agency. And where it cannot reach itself, it sends its emissaries to the very heart of deserts, and the very summits of mountain ranges, and the very innermost recesses of continents—there to produce constant dilapidation and change. Its own waters are confined by the shore line; but no voice has ever said to its fleet footed winds and its viewless vapors, "Hitherto shall ye come and no further." They rise from their ocean bed, these messengers of the sea, and pursue their flight along the sky until some lofty peak far in the interior arrests them; and they discharge their watery burden into its bosom, forming the sources of streams, and rivers, and glaciers, that carry on the work of change where the roar of the sea itself is never heard.—*McMillan in Family Treasury.*

EXERCISE AND BEAUTY.

The exercise of the mind gives to its owner blessings he otherwise would not enjoy. The evils of the mind, like diseases of the body, may be cured by its exercise. Let the man who is melancholy naturally, or through physical imperfection, apply himself to the contemplation of some of the numerous subjects in nature or art, and he will find probably little time for thoughts of a distressing character. Like the body, the mind will expand, become healthier, more elastic, agile, stronger and buoyant by exercise. Let us now go from mind to matter, and see what exercise does for that. How many a carefully bred lady has envied the appearance of one of her own sex laboring in the fields, or attending to the duties found in the poor man's home. The well developed bust, the firm tread, the bright eye, the ruddy check and the happy smile, have all been obtained by exercise. While the fine lady has been reclining upon her couch, enervating her body, the less luxurious woman, from circumstances, has been compelled to be up and stirring. She has breasted the morning breeze, and used every muscle in the duties she has been performing, before the other commenced her day of trifling Without exercise the bodily powers decay; with it, this is not only prevented, but the powers are greatly increased. Let, then, the lady who values her health and her beauty labor hard for them. Let her bear in remembrance that to be beautiful she must be healthy, and to be healthy she must exercise both mind and body. A proper amount of exertion will bring the bloom upon the cheek. To the skin, that was dry and shriveled, it will give softness and richness; the eye that was lustreless will be brightened, and lips that were parched and cracked will be ruby-like by its influence.

TAKE IT EASY.

A few days since, Constable Judd was called upon to fulfill a writ of ejectment issued by a son of the Emerald Isle, against a fellow countryman. Dan, who never waits for persuasion to do his duty, instantly called on Pat, and found him seated in the house named in the writ, enjoying a "dudeen."

"Good morning, Pat," says Dan. pulling out his writ.

"The top 'o the morning to yourself," replied Pat, undisturbed.

"Patrick. I have business with you," continued the constable.

"Bedad, and shure ye have; an' why would ye be afther calling on me sir?"

"I have a writ here commanding me to eject you and your goods from this house. It's rather an unpleasant duty, but—"

"Ah! is it Michael O'Calligan that ordered ye shure?"

"Yes sir; Michael is the man."

"An' did he pay the costs, Misther Constable?"

"Certainly—we always demand advanced costs in these cases."

"Thin ye've been paid for ye're work shure?"

"Certainly."

"Thin ye can do; divil a bit will Patrick O'brien stan' in the way of a man's working for his pay."

This rather astonished Dan, who expected, as usual in such cases, to meet with serious resistance. He doffed his coat, and after an hour's hard labor succeeded in removing the Irishman's household goods into the steet. After securing the house from improper intrusion, Dan, fatigued with the labors he had performed, started away. In bidding him good bye, Pat, who was seated on a part of his goods, with the "dudeen" still in his mouth remarked,

"An I am much obliged to ye, sir, for saving me all the trouble."

"How?"

"Faith, an' wasn't I going to move? an' wasn't I jist takin off me coat to lug out the duds, sir, when you came an' carried 'em all down for me, without chargin' me a sint, at all? I'm much obliged to ye, sir, an' hope ye'll call agin when Patrick O'Brien wants his goods carried down stairs, sir."

Dan suddenly had business in another place, though the joke was so good he could not help telling it afterwards.

CHARACTER.

Character is the main thing, and to be the best man is better than to have the name of it. There are many manufactured reputations. We cannot doubt that, when we examine the list of famous men. We wonder what has made them famous, when we reflect how weak and poor their manhood is. How many we find who seem to be constantly itching for notoriety, who seem to think that the world will forget them, unless they make themselves prominent upon every opportunity, and are constantly on the alert to find a place in which they can introduce their flux of words that attention may be drawn to them. It is not well for any young man to look out upon life as only the stage on which he is to play his part, and catch the applause of his fellows. It is his duty to be true and manly wherever he may be, let applause come or not, as it will. The world is not so near-sighted or forgetful as it seems.

It has a keen eye and a tenacious memory for every thing that is spoken, and it will never let die what is worthy to live. It may do unjustly at first, but it does not neglect to have justice done at the last. Let no one think that his life is unappreciated, or complain that he is neglected. No man will ever be neglected who gives his fellow-men anything worth taking care of, and the very humblest virtue will be preserved as a blessing. It is well sometimes, that the world may seem to forget, and it may be that a man is so just and true as to be above the world's commendation. When Cato the censor, lived, many ignoble men had statues erected to their memory. To those who expressed their wonder to the virtuous old Roman that he had none, he said, "He would much rather that it should be asked why he had not a statue than why he had one." Yet it must be remembered that a man must be a Cato to say that with becoming truthfulness!

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful sentiment:

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmurings of the little brook and the windings of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers seem to offer themselves to the young hands we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauty around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth, and manhood is along a wilder and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures and enjoyments and industry around us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The streams bear us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home. till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves beneath our feet, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal."

WHAT WHISKEY DOES.—It meets many a luckless traveler on the great turnpike of life, and robs him of character and friends. It intrudes into happy families, saps the foundation of their peace, and drives them homeless, wretched and forlorn, to subsist on the cold charity of an unfeeling world. It meets a mechanic and causes him to neglect his business, drives away his customers, and reduces him to a state of wretchedness and misery. It meets a farmer, and soon briars cover the face of his farm, his fences are broken down, his habitation becomes leaky, and the windows stuffed with rags. Finally it sells his farms, and whiskey sellers pocket the money, while the heart broken and sickly wife, with her little children around her crying for bread is turned out of doors. But where is that once thrifty farmer, kind and affectionate father? Yonder in the street a miserable wretch, wandering from grocery to grocery pawning his coat for whiskey. And the vampires who hide themselves behind screens and blinds, are willing to take the last cent and then kick their miserable victim into the street because he has no more money.

ROOM FOR ALL.—Though the world is wide enough for every one to take a little, and there appears no reason why we should jostle and make one another unhappy as we pass along, yet so it is; we are continually thwarting and crossing each other at right angles; and some lose all memory of the temper that governed at first setting out.

NOT BAD.

A short distance from the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama; on one of the stage roads running from that city, lived a jolly landlord by the name of Ford. It was a bitter. stormy night, or rather morning about two hours before daylight, that he was aroused from his slumbers by loud shouting and knocks at his door.—He turned out, but sorely against his will, and demanded what was the matter.—It was dark as tar, and seeing no one he cried out.

"Who are you there?"

"Burder, and Yancey, and Elmore from Montgomery," was the answer, "on our way to attend court. We are benighted, and want to stay all night."

"Very sorry I can't accommodate you so far; do anything to oblige you; but that's impossible."

The lawyers, for they were three of the smartest in the State, and all ready to drop down with fatigue, held a brief consultation and then as they could do no better, and were too tired to go another step, they asked:

"Well, can't you stable our horses and give us chairs and a good fire until morning?"

"Oh, yes, gentleman, can do that."

Our learned and legal friends were soon drying their wet clothes by a bright fire as they composed themselves the few remaining hours in their chairs dozing and nodding and now and then swearing a word or two of impatience, as they waited till daylight did appear. The longest night has a morning, and at last the sun came along, and then in due time a good breakfast made its appearance; and to the surprise of the lawyers, who thought the house was crowded with guests, none but themselves sat down to partake:

"Why, Ford, I thought your house was so full you couldn't give us a bed last night? said Burder.

"I didn't say so," replied Ford.

"You didn't? What in the name of thunder did you say?"

"You asked me to let you stay here all night and I said it would be impossible, for the night was nigh unto two thirds gone when you came. If you only wsnted beds, why on earth didn't you say so?"

The lawyers had to give it up. Three of them on one side, and the landlord alone had beat them all.

A MOTHER who was in the habit of asking her children before they retired at night, what they had done to make others happy, found her two twin daughters silent. The question was repeated. "I can remember nothing good all this day, dear mother; only one of my school-mates was happy because she had gained the head of the class, and I smiled on her and ran to kiss her; so she said I was good. That is all, dear mother." The other spoke still more timidly. "A little girl, who sat with me on the bench at school, has lost a little brother. I saw that while she studied her lesson, she hid her face in her book and wept. I felt sorry, and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. Then she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms around my neck; but I do not know why she said I had done her good." "Come to my arms, my darlings," said the mother; "to rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those that weep, is to obey our blessed Redeemer."

IN LOVE.—An editor out West has fallen in love—just hear what he says: "We love to see the blooming rose, in all its beauty dressed; we love to hear our friends disclose the emotions of the breast. We love to see the cars arrive, well laden, at our door; we love to see our neighbors thrive, and love to bless the poor. We love to see domestic life with uniterrupted joys; we love to see a happy wife with lots of girls and boys. We love all these—yet far above all that we ever said, we love what every printer loves, *to have subscriptions paid.*" The words in italics we love too."

☞ A certain minister lately paid a visit to a lady of his acquaintance, who was newly married, and who was attired in the modern indecent fashion. After the usual compliments he familiarly said:

"I hope you have got a good husband madam?"

"Yes sir," replied she, and a good man too."

"I don't know what to say about his goodness," added the minister, rather bluntly, "for my bible teaches me that a good man should clothe his wife, but he lets you go half-naked!"

A CLERK in a New York mercantile establishment relates a colloquy from which a sprightly youth in the same store came out second best. A poor boy came along with his machine, inquiring:

"Any knives or scissors to grind?"

"Don't think we have," replied the yonng gentleman, facetiously; "but can't you sharpen wits?"

"Yes, if you've got any," was the prompt response, leaving the interrogator rather at a loss to produce the article.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—That was a beautiful idea in the mind of a little girl, who, on beholding a rosebush, where, on the topmost stem, the oldest rose was fading, whilst below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, at once artlessly expressed to her brother, "See, Willie, these little buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies!"

KNOWLEDGE of the world is regarded as a useful if not an elegant accomplishment; but this advantage, like every other good, is mixed with some alloy; the acute observer of men and manners cannot but be disgusted with the scenes that take place around him, and his knowledge may at last have the effect of souring his own disposition.

☞ A young lady rebuked by her mother for kissing her lover, justified the act by quoting the passage—"Whatever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so to them."

☞ An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled a box, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized and and could not vote.

☞ A Yankee being asked by a Southernor why yankees always say "I guess," while the southern people say "I reckon," gave the following explanation: "That a yankee could guess as well as a southernor could reckon."

WHEN a Baltimore lady is kissed, she says she feels as though she was taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JUNE 8, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE DESERTER LAW SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

It is authoritatively announced that Gov. Curtin has signed the bill disfranchising Deserters, and that it is now a law of the land. The Supreme Court adjourned without delivering an opinion. but no one doubts the affirmation of the law. How are you, Skedaddlers?

RADICALISM.

The term radical as applied to modern politics may be used to designate an advocate of extreme measures of whatever kind. whether in favor of or in opposition to reform. The word radical is derived from the Latin *radix*, a root, and is properly used to designate measures or principles, that go to the root of the matter in question, that is, go back to original and fundamental principles. In this, its true sense it may be properly applied to the advocates of any reform, who base their measures upon the great original and fundamental principles of right, justice and humanity as indicated in the teachings of nature, or set forth in the inspired pages of Holy Writ. This is the true and legitimate use of the term radical, but common usage within a few years has largely increased its scope, so that it is now used as a cry of persecution against every progressive idea, innovation or change in any department of life. All who propose, in the interest of progressive ideas, to introduce new or revive old principles, that have been lost sight of, in the political arena, to make a new application of mechanical forces in the physical sciences, to discover and demonstrate the existence of hitherto unknown laws in nature, to advocate reform and progress in the intellectual world or to inculcate the legitimate development of the great moral truths laid down by the Savior of mankind, for the guidance and continued elevation of the human race toward the standard of perfection in all good, are now vociferously denounced as radicals and the measures they advocate as radicalism, alike by the designing demagogue and the ignorant rabble. The term radicalism as thus applied is the natural outgrowth in a new and dangerous form of the innate wickedness of the human heart. Its moving power and actuating spirit are the same that eighteen hundred years ago persecuted the great Apostle of peace and good will to man, and has continued to persecute his followers and the promulgators of his doctrines to the present time, and will do so to the end. It called him a plotter against the peace and security of the Roman Empire, and his followers turbulent and dangerous citizens, and it reiterates the same epithets for a similar purpose to-day; yet to him and his followers, under various opprobrious appellations, ever striving in the onward and upward course, does the world owe all of progress it has ever made, all of good it has ever known. Thus struggling not for themselves, but blessing their revilers and laboring for their good, noble men, imitating their great prototype, all the way down through the march of ages have ennobled and made honorable each epithet heaped upon them in scorn. Each was intended to crush out the spirit of progress and suppress the aspirations of the human soul, but the unquenchable fire still burns and its enemies know it to-day as Radicalism. It is the same ennobling spirit still—the same that actuated Copernicus when coming forth from the dungeons of the Inquisition he stamped his foot upon the earth and muttered "still it moves"—the same, that actuated Luther when in defence of his firm convictions of right and truth he determined to go to the Diet at Worms though devils were as plenty there as tiles upon the house roofs—the same that actuated a Huss, a Howard, a Knox, a Whitfield or a Wesley in their various fields of reform. It was the same spirit that led the people of England to persevere until they wrung from reluctant rulers one guarantee of liberty after another until they became the freest, best and most prosperous nation of the old world,—the same, that led our Revolutionary fathers of glorious memory to resist the oppression of unequal laws under British rule—the same that actuated our brave soldiers to willingly lay down their lives for the preservation of our free institutions, the embodiment of the great progressive idea of universal liberty and the greatest attainable good for all men—the same that led good men and noble women to go forth from luxurious homes and endure the privations of camp and field while engaged in binding up the wounds of the maimed, cheering the hearts of the sick and desponding, and ministering to the last wants and wishes of the dying—the same that now leads so many to go among the enfranchised and labor to raise them from the depths of ignorance and degradation to which long years of cruel bondage have reduced them. All have been actuated by the same high aims, founded upon the great principles of truth and justice, viz: love for their fellow-men, and a desire to promote the moral, intellectual, spiritual and temporal welfare of the human race. In all her progress the enemies of truth have resisted her in every shape and form and heaped upon her all opprobrious epithets, but she has ever triumphed. Her latest enemies call her Radicalism, but it checks not her progress nor turns her aside from her great purpose; at the end of nearly two thousand years of bitter, unrelenting persecution her disciples, like Copernicus, may walk forth upon the earth and declare of truth triumphantly "still it moves," as each new enemy o'ercome gives testimony that—

"Truth crush'd to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, has recently declared in favor of the course of Congress and against the President. He will stump Pennsylvania for Gen. Geary.

ARE THEY RECONSTRUCTED?

All parties now accept the amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States as right and just; with it the bitterest Copperhead no longer finds fault. This being the case, no one will deny that the recently rebellious States should be obliged to comply with the requirements of that amendment before being restored to their former rights and privileges among the States. This is the object designed to be accomplished by the Civil Rights Bill recently passed by Congress over the veto of the President. The necessity for the passage and enforcement of such a law is painfully evident from the following epitome, given by the New York *Evening Post*, of the report of the President, made by request of Congress, as to the provisions in reference to the freedmen, contained in the constitutions and laws of the Southern States:

"The states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas are included in the report furnished by the Secretary of State.

It will be seen that in South Carolina and Florida flogging is still a legalized punishment for the blacks; and in the former State the law is so worked that unless a colored man, fined for a slight breach of law, happens to have money in his pocket at the moment of conviction to pay the fine, he will be, if the magistrate chooses, disgraced by flogging. Let the reader imagine what would happen if our legislature should pass a law declaring that if an offender, fined to the amount of five dollars, "does not immediately pay the fine he shall suffer corporeal punishment." The first attempt to enforce such a law would create a riot; and the public voice would acquit of all blame those who should to the utmost extent resist such an iniquitous and disgraceful enactment. And suppose, instead of being of general application, the law should condemn only one class of men, say the shipwrights, or stevedores, or the journeymen carpenters?

In South Carolina and Florida the freedmen are forbidden to wear or keep arms. In South Carolina they are forbidden to work at trades, or to engage in business, unless specially licensed. In Florida it is made a penal offence to teach the freedmen or their children, except a license has first been obtained. In Mississippi all freedmen who are not engaged in labor by the year are compelled to take out a license.

In South Carolina and Mississippi "any person" may arrest a freedman whom he supposes to have committed an offence, or to have "deserted" from a plantation; and in Mississippi the law directs that such "alleged deserter" shall, while his case is pending, be sent to his "alleged employer's plantation!" In South Carolina it is enacted that the laborer shall be called "servant," and the employer "master."

There are other particulars in which several of the States make unjust and injurious distinctions between man and man."

Our readers will recollect that these are not old statutes, enacted during the existence of slavery, but, new laws, recently passed with special reference to the freedmen, and are attempts in direct defiance of the constitution as amended, to perpetuate in a new and more odious form the old institution of slavery. It will be remembered that the same legislative bodies that enacted these iniquitous laws, also elected the Senators and Congressmen, whom, under the workings of "My Policy" the President and the whole copperhead party are now trying to force into Congress. For this purpose, of upholding Southern rebels in their defiance of the constitution and laws of the land, all the patronage of the government in Pennsylvania has been put in the hands of Senator Cowan to be used for securing the election of the Copperhead candidate for Governor, Hiester Clymer. All true Union men, as well as the gallant soldiers, will make a note of this, as a fact to be remembered when they go to the polls in October.

A COUP D'ETAT RECOMMENDED TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington *Union*, in its issue of May 3d, closes an article on congressional action in the following words:

"These men had better beware. They are not a legal Congress, but an unconstitutional body of rumpers. The country feels that the one great error of the President was in his ever recognizing them at all, in their self-imposed rump condition. They had no claim for recognition as an official body, from any honest man, or any other branch of the government. We doubt whether the Supreme Conrt will ever affirm any of their statutes to be valid. This thing of congressional fanaticism and treason ought to be done away with. The American Congress now is the *fac simile* of that rump Parliament which stank in the nostrils of all good men, and which Cromwell kicked out of doors and served them just right. A little Cromwellian pluck is the thing just needed now, and there are twenty-two hundred thousand democrats in the North who would back that kind of pluck with a good deal of relish just now. The issue should be joined at once."

What brave words to come from those who fled to the mountains in mortal fear of the *draft*, a little more than a year ago! How valiantly they talk and write in time of peace. Though cowards at heart, their hearts are none the less wicked and traitorous. The men who apologised for and sympathised with rebels, are as willing now as ever to aid and to abet treason. They have been the slaves of party and the tools of traitors and are willing now in order to elevate their party to power, to inaugurate a new rebellion. Though in the event of war the boasted twenty-two hundred thousand Northern democrats, would as before, rapidly vanish to the mountain fastnesses and the Canadian border. But let the lovers of peace take warning, that these ignoble cowards though reluctant to fight, are nevertheless quite willing to stir up strife and encourage dissension. With this hope they are now upholding the President in resisting the will of the people as expressed through their representatives. And in language such as above quoted are counselling him to assume the role of a military dictator and drive the representatives of the people from the Halls of Congress, so as to enable rebels and traitors to make their own terms of reconstruction. Let every voter remember that these advisors of the President are ardent friends and supporters of Heister Clymer.

Our consul at Liverpool writes, under date of May 18th: "Some two weeks ago I advised you of the shipment from this port to New York of some five thousand bushels of wheat. I now have to inform the Department of State that the City of Cork, which sails to-morrow, takes as freight four hundred and ninety-eight casks of French wheat flour, valued at one thousand and forty-six pounds sterling. I think this is the first instance of the shipment of French flour from this port for the United States, and probably the first time flour has ever been shipped as merchandize from Europe to America.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.

It becomes our sad duty to record the Death of this veteran soldier which occurred at West Point, on the 26th ult. Gen. Scott was within a few days of 80 years of age and had been 54 years a soldier, having entered the army in 1808. From the war of 1812 to the breaking out of the war with Mexico in 1846 he held a prominent rank as one of our wisest and ablest military men. From the close of his brilliant campaign in Mexico to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 he stood acknowledged as the greatest military genius of his age. At the breaking out of the rebellion the difficult and dangerous task, of foiling the designs of traitors, keeping order in the national capital and providing for the safe inauguration of President Lincoln, devolved upon him and was successfully accomplished, but his advanced age precluded his taking part in the subsequent struggle. He lived to see the rebellion put down and the glorious stars and stripes, under whose folds he had so often led to victory, once more floating in triumph over every foot of the national domain; then full of honors and of years he was called to his reward. In him the world loses a great and good man and the nation mourns a brave soldier and a true patriot.

SHALL WE FORGET?

No we will not, we cannot forget. Though Andrew Johnson has forgotten these brave words the friends of the Union still remember and adhere to them:

"Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. *The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime, and must be punished;* that the government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish."

"*Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty.*"

"I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy; and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State."—*Andrew Johnson.*

It was upon such a platform and because of such professions that he was made Vice President by the party through whose instrumentality the country was saved, and whose leaders he now reviles. Won by the fulsome adulations of red-handed rebels, he would fain ignore his former deeds and in companionship of traitors, forget the glorious record of the past. He may forget it, but it will remain in the record of history if only to show how weak a man may speak brave and noble words, and from what a height of noble patriotism Andrew Johnson has fallen to his present degradation. How oft we blush for Arnold's shame, but Arnold fell in dark days through sore temptation; to Johnson justly belongs the deeper disgrace of betraying his country's cause, when after unparallelled sacrifices of her sons, she had secured complete and triumphant victory.

DANGEROUS FRIENDS.

The Richmond *Examiner* recently suppressed by General Grant for its outspoken and treasonable attempts to stir up new strife and make war afresh on the Union, speaking for itself and its rebellious followers, thus eulogises the President for his persistent efforts to force rebels once more into power:

"We have one friend, well tried and faithful, and we should buckle him to us with hooks of steel. The Legislature and the Judiciary are against us, bent on our destruction, but, thank God, the Executive, good, wise and brave, is for us. He exerts himself to the utmost of his power in our behalf. He commiserates our condition, he recognizes our rights, and he devotes all his energies to our protection."

It is an old and safe rule to judge a man by his company. When we find a man, be he high or low, consorting with, not only unrepentant, but defiant rebels and eulogised by them as their best friend, we need not hesitate with whom to class him. Whatever the President's past record and professions his present acts and associations, in the judgment of all honorable men, inevitably stamp him a traitor to the party and principles through whose instrumentality he was elevated to power.

☞We give in to-day's paper the veto of President Johnson returning the bill for he admission of Colorado as a State, with his objections. Stripped of all verbiage his objections to the admission of Colorado may be summed up as follows:

1. It would be a Union State.
2. It would have three votes for the next Presidency.
3. It would not vote for Johnson.
4. No more Union States can be admitted until the eleven rebel States have rebel representatives in Congress to decide upon the expediency of their admission.
5. In the extension of political power under this government, rebels must have the the preference until they attain the control of our political affairs, after which the question of the extension of political power to loyal men will be considered.

The President does not use just the language we employ to express his reasons for the veto; but as he doubtless desires to be properly understood, we have divested his arguments of incoherencies and give them in naked English.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

No More of That.—"Hangman Foote" suggests the following ticket for 1868: For President, Ulysses S. Grant; for Vice President, Robert E. Lee. Not any of Lee! Hereafter there will be more care taken in the nomination of Vice Presidents, for the Unionists take into consideration the fact, the bullet of Booth removed Abraham Lincoln, and put in his place Andrew Johnson. Hereafter we shall have to secure the life of our nominees for the Presidency, by placing on the ticket, for Vice President, a better man, instead of, as heretofore, heading it with a Lincoln, and ending it with a Johnson. The Ticket tapered too much.—*Norristown Herald.*

George Wilkes, the fearless editor of the *Spirit of the Times* is in Washington, more than ever determined in support of Congress. His prophecy as to McClellan will show that he cannot be far wrong in declaring that Johnson's policy will be swept like a whirlwind before the anger of the masses.

THE FENIAN WAR!

Invasion of Canada.

CAPTURE OF FORT ERIE.

Defeat of the British at Ridgway.

The Fenian movement in which the public had almost ceased to feel any interest has suddenly loomed into importance again.

On the night of Thursday, May the 31st, several regiments of Fenians under cover of the night by means of tugs and canal boats, having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the United States authorities as well as the Canadian spies, departed from Buffalo, New York, effected a landing on the Canadian shore and captured Fort Erie early on Friday morning June 1st. They were reported some 3,000 strong and immediately marched into the interior, destroying telegraphic communication bridges, &c. On the morning of the 2d inst. they met a force of Canadian volunteers at Ridgeway, on the lake shore ten miles west of Fort Erie, where a brisk fight ensued resulting in the defeat of the Canadians with a few killed and wounded on each side. The Canadians appear to have been subsequently reinforced when the Fenians retreated, after a few slight skirmishes, to Fort Erie and embarking upon a schooner, tried to re-cross to Buffalo and were captured by the United States gunboat Michigan and now lie in the harbor at Buffalo awaiting orders from Washington as to what shall be done with them. There is great excitement all along the Border and demonstrations are expected at other points, as the whole Fenian force seems to be moving on Canada. The United States authorities are making every effort to prevent armed expeditions leaving the American side and preserve the neutrality laws.

Under the direction of Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade has issued the following order to Gen. Barry who is in command ot the United States forces at Buffalo, New York:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, BUFFALO, JUNE 3.
Brevet Major General Barry:

General orders will be sent you from head quarters of the department of the East, assigning you to the command of the district of Ontario, extending from Erie, Penna., to Oswego, New York, both places included, headquarters at Buffalo.

In advance of the orders and accompanying instructions, I direct you to use the force at your command to preserve the neutrality by preventing the crossing of armed bodies, by cutting off reinforcements or supplies, by seizing all arms, munitions, etc., which you have reason to believe are destined to be used unlawfully; in fine, taking all measures precautionary and otherwise, to prevent violation of law.

For this purpose you will move the forces under your command to such points as are threatened, and you will employ vessels, tugs, etc., such as can be procured, for watching the river and lake shore, and taking all such measures as in your judgment the emergency requires. Very respectfully,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

FROM EUROPE.

The Continental Troubles.

The London *Post* of May 22d contains a Paris telegram stating that it is definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England and Russia on one side, and of Austria, Prussia and Italy on the other, will assemble at the Foreign Ministry in Paris, under the Presidency of M. Druyn de l'Huys, for formally opening the Conference to solve pacifically the pending questions between Austria and Italy.

It is reported at Paris that Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, will shortly proceed to Vienna.

The London *Herald* says the Conference can do nothing more than adjourn the war, unless one or the other of the combatants become exhausted under the burden of preparations.

The official Dresden *Journal*, of May 21st says the Congress has agreed to try all powers, and would meet on the 25th.

According to some authorities Austria has evinced a disinclination to join the Conference, and it was asserted that should she persist she would be represented pro tem. by England and France. There is, however no indication of any relaxation in the military preparations by the several powers, and there was an almost universal feeling that a pacific solution was popular. Prussia has issued a decree that in the event of war merchant ships belonging to the enemy will not be liable to capture on the high seas by her war vessels, but this measure is only to apply in case of reciprocity from the enemy.

An intrenched camp is to be constructed near Vienna, as a point of concentration for the Austrian army. The Austrian commandant at Venice has issued a notification warning the inhabitants against attempting to induce enlistments in the Itallian volunteer corps; also against inciting to desertion These offenses will be dealt with by martial law. It was confidently asserted that Austria had refused to discuss any proposition for the cession of Venetia.

A Berlin telegram says it has been decided that until the 14th of June an army corps will be concentrated at each of the following places:—Wetzlar, Erfurt. Frankfort, and between Reisse and Glizitz. In order to prove that Prussia accepts the Congress, the departure of the Prince Royal and Prince Fredrick Charles for the army has been postponed. The formation of the Italian volunteers into regiments was commenced on the 21st of May.

A Vienna despatch says the alliance between Prussia and Italy binds each to support the other, in case of an attack by Austria, the treaty to continue till the end of the year. The statement that an Austrian patrol had crossed the Prussian frontier is denied by the Austrian commander.

The South.

On Saturday a free dinner to the negroes came off, near Columbus, Ga. A large number were in attendance. They were addressed by ex-Provisional Governor Johnson. He compared them to the descendants of Joseph in Egypt. They had been reduced to slavery, and after many years were made free. The ancestors of the negro sold him; they were put to trial and kept so; since then have greatly increased in number and intelligence, after two hundred years of probation, the negroes, by the fullness of time and the providence of God, through the instrumentality of men, have gained their freedom, which will remain to them and their descendants forever. He advised them to be industrious, frugal and honest, and to be careful about making contracts, and reduce them to writing, if possible and abide by them. He had seen rapid advances made to a higher civilization during the past year. They should be charitable, care for the aged, and build churches and school houses. They should obey all the laws, and not take redress upon thrmselves. The civil courts were open to them. He advised them to respect all the legal authorities, and try to bring to light all crime. The Government has declared their freedom, and will maintain it. Their rights would be protected. He hoped slavery would be soon removed from Brazil and other countries, and the world would then unite for the civilization of Africa. Two negroes spoke after Governor Johnson had finished.

GENERAL STEADMAN AND THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

General Whittlesey, who is Superintendent, in North Carolina, of the Freedman's Bureau, has written a reply to the charges of misconduct made in the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, in which he certainly shows that these examining officers made imprudent haste with their work, and were in several instances more zealous to fix blame upon officers of the Bureau than discreet and patient in their investigations. General Whittlesey sums up his reply thus:

"They made neither a thorough, nor an impartial investigation.' They visited only six of the forty one districts and sub districts and sub-districts under the charge of this bureau. They made no inquiries respecting its finances or the government property in its possession. They say nothing about more than $2,000,000 worth of abandoned lands which were held for a season and restored to their owners.

"They make no mention of more than ten thousand cases of 'difficulty between freedmen or freedmenand whites' that have been adjusted. They give no credit to the officers who have found employment for many thousands of destitute refugees and homes for many hundreds of orphans, and medical attendance and comforts for more than 20,000 persons. They say nothing of the protection and assistance afforded in organizing and maintaining 121 schools, with 152 teachers and 10,606 scholars.

"The real work of the Bureau, which has taxed the energy and the patience of all connected with it to the utmost, they pass by unnoticed, and direct their entire efforts to the discovery of faults—and after all of their fancied discoveries, they make no distinct and open charges, but content themselves with insinuations and conjectures which seem intended to defame officers whose record has hitherto been honorable, and who in no respect are inferior to the Commissioners but in rank.

In several particulars the charges made by General Steedman are flatly contradicted For instance, he reported, as a gross outrage practised by the Bureau officers, that they put negroes in chain gangs, by way of punishment. General Whittlesey replies:

"It is greatly to the credit of the freedmen that in but very few instances has it been necessary to make arrests for violation of contracts. The only place, so far as I have been informed, where a 'chain gang' has been organized, is Salisbury, in the western district, which is described in the 'report' as 'a bright exception.' There at the time of their visit, Generals Steedman and Fullerton might have seen such a 'gang' at work upon the streets. Colonel Cilley assures me that he told General Steedman that he had such an organization and that General Steedman expressed his entire approval.

"In this connection I will quote a sentence from the conversation of the commissioners with freedmen at Wilmington, phonographically reported by Mr. M. L. Williston: Steedman—It has been named that some of the Bureau officers have been interested in plantations, and have compelled black men to labor for them. I have been told that if colored men would not work for them they forced them into chain gangs and set them to work in the streets.' [Cries of 'Not so,' 'No, no,' from all parts of the house.] Nixson—'I have never heard of one instance of the kind.'

"The concluding remarks of the 'report' under the heads of 'Evils of the System, and 'Arbitrary Power of the Bureau' contain conjectures rather than facts. It is not charged but hinted, that the assistant commissioner made 'the most stringent labor regulations,' and has attempted to 'secure a low rate of wages, to the great detriment of freedmen.'

"Were this true, it would be difficult to see how such action would bring them into 'competion with citizens who are employing freedmen.' But the facts are directly the reverse of these hints. Though importuned by citizens to make labor regulations and to fix the rate of wages, I have steadily refused to issue any orders on that subject beyond the requirements that freedmen should be taught everywhere the nature and obligations of contracts. The rate of wages, it has been constantly affirmed, must be governed by the law of supply and demand. In some parts of the State labor is worth more than in other sections. No rule or order would be just to all sections alike."

It is proper and necessary that the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau should be frequently and rigorously investigated; it is necessarily, from its constitution, a department, extremely liable to abuses. The subordinates and agents have in many cases arbitrary power; they have to be greatly trusted; it is right that their work should be strictly examined. But as this is true, it is the more necessary and important that the examiners should be careful, painstaking, exact.

It is unendurable that officers occupying such positions of trust and responsibility should be wrongly accused of misconduct or corruption. We hope the future reports of Generals Steedman and Fullerton will be more carefully made; but we are sure they will receive little attention or confidence from the public hereafter unless they are supported by evidence. The President would do well to recall these two agents and send out in their places more careful men.—*Evening Post.*

A Township of Islands.— The township of "Put-in-Bay," Ottawa county, Ohio is wholly made up of delightful and fertile gems of Lake Erie, comprising five islands. The hief of the group contains fourteen hundred acres, and has a resident population of five hundred. The smaller islands are proportionally important. They have horses, cattle, carriages, manufactured articles, goods and stocks, etc., valued at $130,-054, 25, and the agricultural products include wheat, rye, barley, corn, sorghum, etc. The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine is the staple of this group of islands. The vineyard contains four hundred and twenty-two and one-fourth acres, which produced last year one million one hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and one pound of grapes, and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and five gallons of wine. Kelly's Island lies just outside of this group, and last year produced one million eight hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and eleven pounds choice grapes, and eighty thousand four hundred and ninety-six gallons of wine, making the product of the grape two millions, nine hundred and eighty-three thousand, six hundred and twelve pounds of grapes, [equal to fifteen hundred tons,] and one hundred and fourteen thousand, three hundred and one gallons of wine. The Put-in-Bay islands are sixteen miles from Sandusky, or directly in the midst of Lake Erie, and are fast becoming a favorite resort for health and pleasure. Kelly's Island is ten miles from the same city, and Johnson's Island, famed as a rebel prison, is about three miles from the same point. The fishing in the vicinity of these Islands is reported as being very superior.

Mr. Johnson's own State totally repudiates his unfortunate policy. Here is what the Nashville (Tennessee) *Press & Times* says:

"The contest between the President and the people is virtually settled; the latter are destined to be the victors. The Northern States, with over 25,000,000 of people, will go in a solid column against the programme dictated to them from the Executive Mansion. We rejoice for the sake of the South, who has so bright and glorious a career before her, under the humane and enlightened control of peace republicanism. It is for her interest, as regards immigration capital, manufactures, education and general prosperity, that the policy of the President should be signally defeated."

ONE OF THE PARDONED SPEAKS

He Rejoices at Lincoln's Assassination—The Democratic Party Endorsed and Defended.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, May 29.

An ovation was yesterday given to L. P. Milligan, the Knight of the Golden Circle, who, with Bowles and Horsey, was tried in Indianapolis. eighteen months ago, and convicted of treason. Milligan was sentenced to death, but President Johnson commuted his punishment to imprisonment for life. A few weeks ago he was released from further punishment. His friends and neighbors of Wells county, Indiana, tendered him a formal reception, and after taking time to prepare an elaborate oration, the affair came off yesterday at Bluffton, the county seat.

A welcome address was delivered by Dr. Brown, his law partner, to which he responded in a written speech of an hour's length.

It was in large part an uninteresting and historical and philosophical disquisition of the theory and practice of human government; but he reserved space enough in which to manifest his Copperhead malignity against all who have anything to do in preserving the Government and preventing him in his effort to overturn it.

He attributed to New England puritanism the origin of all the evils of the land, and described the Yankee soldiers as the mercenary, unprincipled, thieving instruments that executed its designs. He characterized them as foreign soldiers, quartered upon the people of Indiana and other States.

The power of the majority was more vast than that of a single monarch, for no one man could possess, in a high degree, all human vices—not even a Lincoln, a Brough or Morton. Among the greatest sinners against God's righteous will were these individuals, and though he was not prone to believe in special providences, their fate was otherwise unaccountable. One had been summoned to the bar of retributive justice with his sins unrepented of. Another, covered all over with the mildew of debauchery and wrapped in exhalations from which buzzards would turn their offended noses, carried to the grave the impress of infamy, while there yet remains one of the Godless trio; but the plague is on its westward march; his limbs are smote with the blood of crime, and tremble under their load of corruption. Still he prayed that the Governor might live long enough to realize in this world, rather than in the next, that God is just.

Thus the reckless old man raved against the men who saved his neck from the halter that was its due. He renewed his adhesion to the Democratic party, and exhorted his hearers, in the precise language he had used on a former occasion, to maintain the organization of the party, though cowardly men may have shrunk from the boldness of its truth, and attempted to corrupt its ritual and interpolate its constitution.

THE SOUTH.

Major Gilbreth, sent by Gen. Howard to investigate the Memphis riots, has made a partial report on the subject. He says: The civil authorities have not taken the slightest notice of these terrible riots, and seem to regard them as simply a skirmish between the police and the negroes. It was certainly a very one sided skirmish, as from the testimony no resistance was made by the negroes after the first night. The citizens have been advised to hold a meeting and denounce the conduct of the mob, but still they either neglect or refuse to do so. The papers of Memphis are at the root of the whole matter. They have incited riot and murder for months, and this is only a legitimate result of their inflammatory and incendiary articles: and these poor whites, between whom and the negroes a feud has always existed, have seen but their tools.

The Norfolk *Day Book* renews its complaints of the robberies, thefts and indecencies committed there, and speaks of the disgraceful conduct of many boys and young men, members of respectable families, who forgetful of the decencies of life, and what they owe to their own position, to their families and society, are constantly guilty of outrages and almost crimes, which, originating from the source they do, make us blush for very shame at the necessity of recording them.

A band of outlaws went to the house of a man named Gunter, in Overton county, Tennessee, one day last week, and on some frivolous pretext took him into the woods, stripped and were unmercifully whipping him. His daughter seized a hatchet, rushed to the spot, and succeeded with heroic bravery in killing two of the ruffians and wounding others. She and her father have since been driven from the county.

Polygamists Refused Naturalization.—The *Union Vedette*, the loyal paper published at Salt Lake City, contains a decision made on the 26th of April, by Judge Drake, of the United States District Court in Utah, denying the right of the Probate Courts of the territory to issue naturalization papers, and determining that all naturalization certificates issued by such courts were merely void, and conferred no rights of citizenship whatsoever. Application being then made to the District Court itself, the judge firmly refused to grant a certificate to any man who was living in polygamy, on the ground that it was contrary to the act of Congress, and that any man who persistently refused to obey the laws of the United States was in no way entitled to citizenship, or any of the benefits accruing therefrom.

The British steamship Union arrived at N. York on Tuesday the 29th ult from Liverpool, with fifteen cases of cholera on board. She reports that thirty three persons had died on the passage, most of them from that disease. There were over four hundred well passengers. These were transferred to the Saratoga, and the sick passengers, some of whom were very low, are on the hospital ship Falcon. The Virginia's passengers, who had been sick on that vessel, were nearly all convalescent, and were removed. This cholera will be treated as that was which came by the Virginia. The efforts of the commissioners of quarantine at Washington and elsewhere for assistance have failed. The Peruvian has also arrived with twenty eight cases of cholera. Thirty five of the passengers died from the disease during the voyage.

A Pennsylvanian Wanted.—George Wilson, supposed to be a resident of Pennsylvania, was enlisted by Captain William Kenny, of Company B. 8th Ohio Infantry, in June, 1861. Just before the battle of Gettysburg he gave the Captain a check for $60. During that memorable engagement Wilson was killed. The Captain is now living in Cleveland, Ohio, has the check and says there is some back pay and bounty due the soldier. Wilson once informed a comrade, while on picket guard, that he was born in Pennsylvania: that he had been absent from home over six years, and that his parents did not know anythink relative to his whereabouts. Captain Kenny is desirous of sending the check to his friends, if they can be found.

The establishment of the fact that oil wells could be worked in Venango county, was owing to the enterprise of Col. E. L. Drake, who spent all his means in showing the way by which hundreds of men subsequently became rich. During the hey day of petroleum prosperity it was talked of giving him a valuable reward by subscription, but nothing was done. It is now proposed to petition Congress for an appropriation to Col. Drake, as one was made twenty years ago for the heirs of Robert Fulton. It is a disgrace to those who made fortunes by the sale of lands and wells at enormous prices in the oil regions, that Col. Drake remains poor.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Congress having decided that Captain Fox shall retain high Departmental rank on his mission to St. Petersburg, there will be be such a display of United States men of war in Cronstadt Harbor as has never before been witnessed in European waters. The iron clad Monitor Miantonomah, the Colorado, the Ticonderoga, the Canandaigua, the Kearsarge, the Chattanooga, the Shamrock, mounting one hundred and twenty heavy guns, and manned by picked crews, will form a squadron well fitted to display the stars and stripes. These vessels have all been fitted out with great care and are supplied with the most approved patterns of boat howitzers, anchors and other appliances for which our navy has so deservedly high a reputation.

The Conscription in Europe.—A Paris letter writer says: "Between the Bosphorus and the Baltic a grand conscription is proceeding; there is not a landed proprietor a simple shopkeeper, a stolid mechanic, a wind beaten mariner, anywhere, who is not moved to terror or enthusiasm. Now, if ever, the great adjustment of differences in Europe is about to be instituted. The immediate parties to the outbreak are Italy and Prussia against Austria, but when these great opposites clash together, there will be these minor quarrels to be satisfied."

There was a Johnson meeting at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, last Saturday evening, which was well attended by Copperheads and curious Republicans—but the Johnson men were very scarce, so much so that no officers were named for the meeting. Jos. R. Flannigan, of the 'side door' *Daily News*, engineered the affair, called the meeting to order and read the resolutions. The speech-makers of the evening were Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin—two recreant Senators who have been censured and asked to resign by the Legislatures of their respective States for treachery to the Union party.—*Reading Journal.*

The famous life size equestrian portrait of General Scott ordered by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1857, which they refused to accept when the General declined to become a traitor for them, is clothed now at his decease with additional interest. It was painted by Edward Troye, a native of California, an artist of considerable note. The General sat for the picture at West Point, and selected Chapultepec for the scene. It is the largest equestrian portrait ever produced in this country, and is now in the Capitol at Washington.

At the request of General Howard, with the exception of the Departments of Texas and Arkansas, the commissionership of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been placed in charge of the several District Military Commandants. General Grant has shown his confidence in General Howard's former Assistant Commissioners, by giving them the entire military charger

No More Troops for Mexico.—Secretrry Seward received dispatches by the last mail from Minister Motly, containing full assurances of the government at Vienna that no more Austrian troops will be sent to Mexico.

A portion of the old Harrisburg bridge was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss was about $60,000, besides a total interruption of vehicle travel with the Cumberland Valley. The railroad bridge, a short distance below, narrowly escaped.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

rritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

GEORGE BLYMYER.....JOHN F. BLYMYER

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Having formed a partnership, on the 6th day of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms three doors West of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices, most of them at very reduced rates.

Persons desirous of purchasing

BUILDING HARDWARE

will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We have on hand a large quantity of

WHITE LEAD

Which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rate. The particular brands to which we would invite attention are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

Also,

French Porcelain Finish, Demar Varnish,

and Varnishes of all kinds,

FLAX SEED OIL (PURE.)

TURPENTINE and ALCOHOL.

All kinds of

IRON AND NAILS.

No. 1 Crystal Illuminating Coal Oil, and Lamps in Profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckels, Rings, Horns and Webbing Leather of all kinds. Also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Binding, Pegs, etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find at Blymyer and Son's Store a great variety of Household Goods, Knives and Forks, of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call, and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvement. Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use. Shovels, Forks and Spades.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHES,

Fishing Tackel, Brushes of all kinds, Demi-johns, Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of other articles.

$20,000 WANTED.

We would like to get it if our friends would let us have it; less will do, but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the 1st of March, to enable us to close our old Books. This should be done.

may4:tf GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

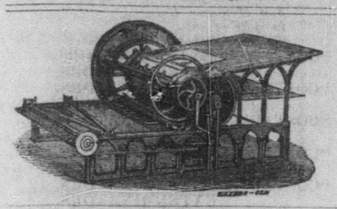
WHO? WHO? WHO?

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
may4:2m. 611 Chestnut street, Phila.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union voters of Bedford county will meet at their respective places for holding elections, in the various townships, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, on Saturday, June 23, 1866. It will be the duty of the several Vigilance Committees to hold an election on said day, between the hours of 2 o'clock, P. M. and 6 P. M., for the election of two Delegates, from each election district, who shall assemble in Convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, June 26, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the selection of conferees to meet similar ones from the other Counties of the District, to nominate a member of Congress, State Senator, and members of the State Legislature; also to place in nomination one person for Prothonotary of Bedford county; also persons to fill the offices of Sheriff, Associate Judge, Commissioner, Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, to be supported by the voters of Bedford county at the next General Election; to appoint a County Commitee for the current year, and take such other action as may be deemed essential to the success of the party in the present political campaign. A faithful and hearty compliance with the above request is respectfully and earnestly enjoined upon the friends of the Union and the Constitution.

J. R. DURBORROW, Chm'n.
M. A. POINTS, Secretary.
Bedford, May 25, 1866.

☞ On last Sabbath evening the Rev. ROBERT F. SAMPLE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, delivered a farewell discourse to his congregation. For some time past his health has been feeble, and in September last, hoping to recruit it, he visited Minnesota and remained there for several weeks. Whilst there he preached to the congregation of St. Anthony, and, of course, they, like every other people that have heard him, were pleased with him. The result was that a unanimous call was given him, which, however, he declined. During his stay there his health was much better than it had previously been, and, the call having been renewed this spring, he concluded to accept it—his experienced and eminent physician advising him to do so—and he requested Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation between him and the church here, a request in which the church joined, and to which Presbytery consented solely for the reason that they believed that his health would be improved by the change. Mr. Sample has been the Pastor of the church here for more than ten years and has served it with great faithfulness and acceptableness, and during all that time his walk and conversation have been such as to commend the religion of the Bible to his fellow men. "Christ and him crucified" have been, through all that period, the prominent theme of his discourses. The text of his valedictory was Acts 22 c. 31st and 32d v., changing the word "three" to "ten," and seldom do we see in Bedford such a crowd in the house of God as was assembled to hear him. Not only were the members of the Presbyterian congregation there to listen to the last words of their beloved Pastor, but every other denomination was strongly represented, for he has won as well the love of his own people as the esteem of the members of other churches and of our citizens generally. The sermon was a most excellent and impressive one that will be long remembered by all who heard it. A deep feeling of sadness seemed to pervade the hearts of all present, and we do not suppose that there was an individual in the house who does not regret that this faithful minister, christian gentleman, and good man has left us. Although we are attached to a different branch of the church we cannot but wish that he could have remained with us, for he did much good here. He has gone to a wider field of usefulness, where we trust his health may be restored, and his labors abundantly blessed.

DISINFECTANTS.—In cleaning up their premises and preparing for the hot weather of the summer months many persons are not only willing but desirous of getting some reliable disinfectant, but know not what to get nor where to apply for it. The cheapest and and safest of all disinfectants are quick lime and sulphate of Iron or Copperas. Lime is particularly useful for white-washing cellars and sprinkling floors as it destroys the fungi of almost every variety that vegetate in damp and dark places. If cellars are carefully cleansed from all filth and decaying vegetable matter, swill, &c., and lime plentifully applied to both walls and floors and provision made for good ventilation, they may be regarded as about as safe as it is possible to make any underground rooms. Copperas is the cheapest and most effective disinfectant for water closets, privies, drains, foul floors, &c. It should be used in the proportion of about three pounds dissolved in a gallon of water and sprinkled freely wherever offensive odors are detected, thus used it will speedily neutralize nearly all noxious gases. Chloride of lime is an active antiseptic frequently used in sick rooms, especially in diseases considered contagious. If every housekeeper would keep on hand and frequently use these simple preventives, days and weeks of weary suffering, innumerable doctor bills, and many valuable lives would annually be saved.

IS IT ALL OVER.—We urged upon the officers and citizens of the borough some time ago the necessity of a general cleaning up throughout the town and the inauguration of such sanitary regulations as might afford us a reasonable chance of exemption from a visitation of cholera. The result was a large crop of good resolutions, considerable talk of what ought to be done, and the removal of a few heaps of dirt from the main streets. The resolutions were good and enough of them. It is sometimes said a thing begun is half done, the beginning of the cleaning up was by no means of this kind, it will require a number of such beginnings before the proper cleaning up of the streets is anything like half done. What has become of the visiting and smelling committees for the examination of alleys, cellars, backyards &c.—the noxious smells that already salute our olfactories from a number of alleys, taking no account of backyards and cellars, gives unmistakable evidence that the committee have not yet finished their labors. Are the borough officers, committees and all, waiting for a few cases of cholera to wake them up?

SAD ACCIEENT—DEATH OF A FORMER CITIZEN OF THIS BOROUGH.—It Becomes our painful duty to record the death, by accident, at Monroeville, Indiana, on the 30th ult., of our friend and former townsman Wilson P. Mower, son of John Mower, Esq. of this place. We clip the following account of the accident and the accompanying tribute of respect, from the Ft. Wayne Daily Democrat of the 31st ult.

THE ACCIDENT YESTERDAY.—It is told us that Mr. Mower, who was killed at Monroeville, yesterday, was standing on the side-track, and a freight train backing down struck some loose cars which by the concussion were propelled back struck Mr. M. so as to knock him over on the track, cutting him nearly in two. The citizens of Monroeville held a meeting and the following resolution of condolence was passed:

MONROEVILLE, May 30, 1866.

The citizens and many friends of W. P. Mower assembled at the Town Hall to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

G. Webster was called to the chair.

On motion of J. G. Morriotte, G. Webster and E. G. Coverdale was appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The following was submitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His unsearchable providence to remove from our midst our much esteemed friend and neighbor W. P. Mower, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of W. P. Mower, our town has lost a valuable citizen; we a friend and obliging neighbor. A gentlemanly and efficient Railway Agent, and that while we deplore the loss of our friend, we deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow, who has lost all she held most dear on earth. To her the loss is irreparable, the tie that bound two loving hearts is broken.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be presented to the bereaved family.

G. WEBSTER, Chairman.

The remains of the deceased were brought home by the family and interred in the cemetery, on Sabbath afternoon last.

HOW TO AVOID THE CHOLERA.—The New York *Saturday Press* gives twenty directions on this point to its readers. We select the majority of them:

Endeavor if possible to keep a clean conscience, and two or three shirts.

Whenever you have nothing else to do, take a bath.

Rise with the lark, but avoid larks in the evening.

Be above ground in all your dwellings and above board in all your dealings.

Love your neighbors as yourself, but don't have too many of them in the same house with you.

Eat when you are hungry, drink when you are thirsty, and sleep when you are sleepy; but be careful what you eat, what you drink and where you sleep.

Avoid public conveyances, even if you are driven to the necessity of making use of your legs and walking two or three miles a day!

Avoid long dresses, (this, to the women) and leave the sweeping of the streets to the city contractors.

Tell the doctors that "whenever they come within a mile of your house, they are welcome to stay there all night."

Don't get scared before you are hurt—nor even then.

Make your will.

HERALD OF HEALTH.—We have just received the June number of this excellent journal. A new volume begins with July. The publishers promise not only to keep up to the old standard but to improve the new volume as will be seen from the following prospectus:

"We intend to make the Herald of Health a first-class journal, whose pages shall be scattered like the leaves for the healing of the nations. It will be valuable not only for its suggestions on Dietetics, Materia Medica, Physiology, Education, Physical Health, Moral Reform, and whatever relates to the physical and intellectual nature of man, but for the vigor and purity of its diction. We have added to our list of contributors the names of the following distinguished writers: Horace Greely. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Forthingham, Theodore Tilton, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Alfred B. Street, Wm. H. Burleigh, John Pierpont, Prof. Youmans, Dr. Dio Lewis, F. B. Perkins, Moses Coit Tyler of London and others. Contributions from several of these writers will appear in the July number.

We want the help of all our old subscribers and friends everywhere to extend our list. We do not believe there is a parent in the land, who has children to rear to manhood in strength, beauty, and purity, who will not find the Herald a most valuable assistant; an invalid who will not gain information from its pages, or a student who will not learn much to assist him in preserving and properly educating his body. Our motto is: A higher type of manhood, physically, intellectually and morally. Let subscriptions be sent in at once.

Address MILLER WOOD & Co.,
15 Laight Street New York.

GAIL HAMILTON has in the press of her publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, a new volume specially adapted to summer reading, and bearing the taking title of "Summer Rest." Most of the articles in this volume are now for the first time printed, and will be found equal to any of the author's most brilliant essays. Halicarnassus appears again on the carpet; and his exploits in the way of gardening and other domestic matters are made very amusing. Gail Hamilton is never dull. Possessed of a sharp and ready wit, speaking boldly, and that too upon topics wherein women have been supposed to have but little interest, she has already gathered about her an audience, which, by its hearty appreciation of her writings, attests the truth of many of her convictions. The success of her various volumes of essays has been without a parallel; in fact she is the most successful writer of the day.

THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The merits of this Company are the theme of conversation not only with men of business but with those not engaged in commercial pursuits; it is we believe acknowledged by every one that no enterprise has ever been presented to the attention of our citizens with such a variety of choice property for a basis and upon such fair and equitable terms.

As will be seen by advertisement on our fourth page, "original interests" in this company can now be had at $100 each. We are informed that subscriptions are coming in from all quarters, and the list is rapidly filling up. As it is expected that the Books will shortly close, those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented of securing one or more of these "interests" should at once send in their subscriptions.

MACKENZIES TEN THOUSAND RECEIPTS is the title of a new domestic encyclopedia of some 500 pages. It contains a large amount of useful information upon almost every subject concerning which people in every-day life are likely to inquire. It constitutes a handbook of useful knowledge in the way of receipts and general information, and will be a real treasure in every household. Not the least of its merits is a carefully arranged index, by which all it contains, on any given subject is made easily and quickly accessible. We predict for it universal popularity in its peculiar sphere. It is issued by the Philadelphia Publishing Co., and is sold only by agents. W. A. Edwards of this Borough is Agent for Bedford county.

☞ Rev. A. Essick having returned, there will be services in the Lutheran church, Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. H. Hutton of the Boot and Shoe persuasion requests us to say that he will reopen his News and Periodical stand on Saturday the 9th inst., when he will be pleased to furnish his friends again with choice reading matter. He expects to keep all the publications. Call and see him. He says also, that he has a few Boots and Shoes left.

☞ The Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company of Chicago, Illinois, insures against the following accidents: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, Sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gun shot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assaults by burglars, robbers, murderers, etc. the action of lightning or sunstroke, the effects of explosions, chemicals, floods and earthqnakes, suffocation or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of disability to follow his usual avocation. From $3.00 to $50.00 per week will be paid by this company for the period of twenty-six weeks in case of disability arrising from any of the above accidents. No one should hesitate a moment to take out a policy. Policies taken from one month one year or five years. Durborrow & Lutz, Agents, Bedford Penna.—tf.

MARRIED.

May the 29th, at John Black's Hotel, Bloody Run, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JOHN HOWSARE, of Southampton tp., and Miss JUDAH BARKMAN, of Monroe tp.

May the 31st, at the Lutheran parsonage, Bloody Run, by the same, Mr. JACOB MILLS, of Clearville, and Miss ROSE VONSTEIN, of Monroe tp.

On the 20th ult., at the residence of John Taylor, by Rev. J. H. McGarrah, EMANUEL HARBAUGH and MARGARET WEAVER, both of Bedford co., Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

LEGISLATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY, of Napier township, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. FILLER, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

To the Union Voters of Bedford county:

I would most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly, subject to the decision of your County Convention In submitting my name for your support, I urge no superior claims, but pledge myself, if favored with your confidence, to advocate the adoption of such Legislation as will fully meet the requirements of the District. I shall labor constantly for such measures as will tend to the developement of our boundless resources, and first and foremost, I shall endeavor, to the extent of my ability, to secure the construction of the great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, in which the Southern tier of counties are so vitally interested, *by the enactment of a Free Railway Law.*

It is unnecessary for me to allude to my political sentiments; in the future as in the past, I shall support, most heartily, those principles which have been, and are now, advocated by the Republican party, and which, I am satisfied, must be adopted to secure the permanency of Republican institutions.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 25, 1866.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. FISHER, of South Woodberry tp., as a suitable person for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., June 7.

Flour	$13.50a14.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO HUCKSTERS.—The undersigned has received a certified copy of the Huckstering Law, and is ready to grant licenses.
jun8:1t GEO. MA DORFF, Treas.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., June 1st, 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised:

Bair David H	Miller Mary Miss
Bayley Thomas	Miller Mary Mrs.
Brumbaugh Hester	Miller E. B. Miss
Bately Juliett Miss	McKinney J R
Brown E. W. Mrs.	Otto Jacob
Cessna G W	O'Neal William
Diehl Emaniel 2	Powell E. A
Deromer Robert	Pool Charles.
Foley James	Peter Hattie Mrs
Hetrick Martin L	Ridenbaugh samuel
Hoffman Jno	Ritchey Henry
Hetzel James	Rutter Martin
Hoover John	Shuman Isaac
Hammer Miss Mary	Stephens F M
Hannah John M	Steckman Cath Miss
Harbaugh Wm	Steckman Ann O Miss
Haron Hannah Mrs	Stickler Amanda
Jordon Loiisa	Snowden A D
Koontz John	Totten D W
Marshall Marg't Mrs.	Tarr William
McRichard Mr.	Vandyke James

C. LOYER, P. M.

THE OLD FLAG.

AN ILLUSTRATED

UNION CAMPAIGN PAPER.

DEVOTED TO

UNION, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE.

The Publishers of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY will resume the publication of their most successful campaign paper of 1864, THE OLD FLAG, *on the 4th of July next*, and publish it weekly thereafter until the full returns of the Election can be given to its readers, at the following low rates—*cash invariably in advance*:

Single copies	50
10 copies to one address	$4 50
20 " " "	8 00
30 " " "	10 00
50 " " "	15 00

It will contain twenty columns of reading matter, *and each number will be* ILLUSTRATED. The first issue will contain a correct portrait of MAJ. GEN. GEARY, Union candidate for Governor.

☞ Union men everywhere are requested to aid in making up clubs for the OLD FLAG. Address McCLURE & STONER,
June 8 Chambersburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Beckley, Esq., Administrator of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair township, deceased, would respectfully give notice that he will attend to the duty of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday the 13th day of June, 1866, when all parties interested can attend if they think proper.
M. A. POINTS,
May 25, '66. Auditor.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.32 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
to canvass for the great book of 1866.
"THE SOUTH!"
A tour of its Battle-fields and Ruined Cities; a Journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people.
BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
From personal observations and experience during months of Southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all Government departments in the South, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in the subject, combine to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents to make money.

For circular and terms, address the
AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY.
jun8:1m 702 Chestnut street, Phil'a.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of a test. vend. exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of June, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following real estate, viz: One lot of ground in the town of Colerdale, fronting on Fulton street, adjoining an alley on the east and on the west by lot belonging to James Eichelberger, 100 feet front and 120 feet back, with a two story frame house thereon erected, and a frame stable thereon, situate in Broadtop township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's office, May the 14th, 1866—4t.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.
Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.
Pattonsville April 17:tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. phans'
The undersigned appointed by the Orribute Court of Bedford county, Auditor to distfelter, the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenathan Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonse at Horton, deceased, will attend for that purponext, his office in Bedford on Monday, June 11th at one o'clock P. M. when all interested can attend. M. A. POINTS,
May 25, '66. Auditor.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell SIX NEW INVENTIONS, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
EPHRAIM BROWN,
may25:1m Lowell, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL for Agents Pedlars, Country Stores, Druggists, and all seeking an honorable and profitable business. Free by mail for 85 cts.; wholesale $9 per dozen. Canvassers realize $6 to $12 per day profit.
ABBOTT & DOWD,
May25:4t Manufacturers, 196 Water st, N.Y

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.
We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,
Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,
A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:
GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.
We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

MRS. TATE and MISS REA have returned from the City with the
MOST BEAUTIFUL
Assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
ever before offered in this market. In addition to this, they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as a
Practical Milliner.
And having also arranged to have a
MANTUA MAKER
from one of the city establishments, they are confident, they can offer to their customers, assurances of
SATISFACTION,
which cannot be surpassed.
April 20 :tf.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH.
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of
Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

B. M'. BLYMYER..... GEORGE BLYMYER
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
STOVE EMPORIUM,
AND
TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.
B. M'. BLYMYER & CO.
Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid Stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son., and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
with fixtures, together with the many different articles of
TIN and TOILET WARE,
necessary for complete house furnishing purposes
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicited.
ROOFING and SPOUTING
Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.
REPAIRING promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted upon the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c. always on hand, may 4:tf

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
An exquisite preparation of dry Spanish Wine with the activity of CALISAYA BARK, and the most energetic of all the ferruginous salts, CITRATE OF MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalybeate taste and will not discolor the teeth.
It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, steadies the circulation, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, gives firmness and precision to the actions of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.
MAGNETIC CITRATE OF IRON is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equivalent of PROTOXIDE OF IRON, in place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, without astringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflamatory action or headache.
CALISAYA BARK is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener or restorative, nor rival as an anti-periodic.
Retails in $1 & $2 bottles, Quarts and Gallons for dispensing. O. S. HUBBELL,
Apothecary, 1410 Chestnut st., Phil'a.
may24:1mo

O YES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer's License tenders his services to all those who desire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt attention. MARTIN MILLBURN.
Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER
Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and one articles below. ap:6tf

GEARY! CLYMER
We have Photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address BARTLESON & CO.
may4:2m 611 Chestnut street.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a
Large and General Assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find
BARGAINS
in every department of our stock.
TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.
Interest charged on all accounts after period named.
A. B. CRAMER.
May 1, 1866.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER, have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS, FANCY NECKTIES, RUFFLING, DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES, Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils, Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c.
All kinds of
MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK
done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3;1y

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGER
HARTLEY & METZGER
Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the
Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade,
now invite the public to examine their
MAMMOTH STOCK,
which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and straw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti Cog Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never used any other than the *"common truck,"* try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley & Metzger's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley & Metzgar's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, etc. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 GREEN CASTLE Grain Cradles, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCKEYE Reapers and Mowers with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful Dropping invention. Also, a few "FARMER MOWERS" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheper, and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHN'S for *Mineral Water*, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS lines etc, etc. Shot Guns, powder, shot, caps, ect. at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

50 BEREA GRIND STONES and fixtures at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, THE BEST White Wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S TO get your money back.

$10,000 DUE AND WANTED. OLD Merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up. That many people are so mean, after you have credited them that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off" and spend their money or run up accounts at other stores, and you will lose their custom.
I don't want to quit business, I must have money. I have been indulgent, I want every man and woman who owes me by book acct. or note to PAY me now. I don't want them to act mean and "shy off." Stand up to the counter like men, pay if you can; if you can't pay, settle someway. I will sue only those who don't seem to want to pay and quit me because I dun them. Let all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage, I hope they will favor the new firm of HARTLEY & METZGER, they will try to do right.
Respectfully
W. HARTLEY.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!
Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information,

Farm, Garden & Household.

HINTS ABOUT WORK.

At this time of year, when the stock is chiefly in pasture, and the barns and granaries are comparatively empty, time should be taken for

A General Clearing Out.—All the buildings should be swept out thoroughly, the hay, feed, etc., cleared out, and also all the scattered grain, with the insects it may contain, and the whole of the premises put in order for the reception of the new crops.

Old Hay ought not to be left to form the bottom of the mow, but put somewhere, where it can be got at conveniently at any time. At this time, also, do any necessary repairs of those parts which were covered up when much hay and grain were in store; and in rainy days

Repair the flooring to cattle stalls, etc., making sure that all liquid and solid manure shall be saved.

The Cattle in the pasture should be looked to daily, that they do not lack water, and good feed, and to see that none are ailing.

Pastures not in real good heart, may be greatly benefitted at this season, by shutting the stock out of them for a few days, and giving them a light dressing of ashes, bone-dust and plaster, or of good superphosphate or guano.

Butter.—The secret of making good butter is cleanliness and thoroughness, and the time for the most profitable exercise of the art of buttermaking is June. The grass is abundant, the cows in full milk, the weather favorable. The milk should not be kept too cool, though this is rarely a fault in dairies. It is enough if it be kept as cool as 60° Fahrenheit, though 55° is not too cool. Cream will rise at about this temperature better than at any any other, and the same is best at which to churn. Milk should stand where the air is sweet and fresh, odors from the kitchen or from the stable, or odors of any kind, indeed, except that of fresh air, should be carefully excluded. Stone floors are desirable, for these can be kept constantly moist and so cooler than others, and the air ought to circulate freely over and under the pans. Shallow pans *are* better than deep ones. Work out the buttermilk without touching the hands to the butter, using as little water as possible, or none at all. If the buttermilk is all out, and with it all the milk, sugar and cheesy portions of the milk, butter will keep with very little salt. The more imperfect the working, the more salt is required. In keeping cream several days, put it where the temperature will be uniform and cool, and stir well if more is added.

Beans.—The white field bean may be sown with profit any time during the month. Plant in drills 2 feet apart, the hills being a foot apart. The Blue Pod and White Marrow are the best, the latter ought not be planted later than the 25th.

Corn.—In its cultivation horse power should take the place of the hand-hoe, as far as possible, and on many soils it will be found hardly necessary to hoe at all, if the horse cultivation be thorough, and the rows run both ways.

Corn Fodder.—Dry weather may suddenly cut short the pasturage, and without a good supply of corn fodder many a farmer would find his milk running very low. Corn should be sowed on ground in good heart, in drills 3 feet apart, manured in the drill with compost if need be. About 3 or 4 bushels is the usual seeding for an acre. The ground should be cultivated between the rows with a horse-hoe or cultivator once or twice.

Root Crops.—We hope none of our readers will neglect to plant roots. Mangel wurtzels should have been planted in May, but will make a crop in good soil now. The soil for Rutabagas should be *rich* and mellow, and 200 or 300 pounds of a good Superphosphate, or an equal quantity of bonedust will do the crop nothing but good. Sow with a good drill 24 inches apart, and thin to a foot apart in the drills, or 15 inches in very rich land.—*American Agriculturist.*

PRUNING TREES.

He who has planted trees has done well, but he who has watched them and cared for their early growth, has done better. There would be very little to be said about pruning, were the young trees properly looked after. The rubbing off of a superfluous bud here, pinching a rampant shoot there, and the judicious use of a pocket knife as occasion required, would soon put a young orchard in the way it should go. But as people will let trees have their own way until they need

Pruning, we are obliged to accept pruning, the cutting off of large limbs, as one of the operations that must be done. This and the next are the months in which to do it, as now in the growing season the wounds heal over "kindly." Never cut a limb from a tree unless something is to be gained by it. Indiscriminate hacking merely because it is the pruning season, is not to be commended. If the head is too crowded and there is not room for the light and air, thin it; if one branch grows so near another as to chafe it, take it out; if the tree is disposed to grow one-sided balance it. Use a saw with a wide "set," never an axe, though sometimes a heavy chisel driven up from below, will prove efficient. Leave a smooth cut, by paring carefully with knife or chisel if need be. The wound will heal over all the better if covered from the air. The old solution of shellac in alcohol is an excellent application, but the price of materials is too high to allow of their general use, and

Grafting Wax, applied warm with a brush, is a very useful substitute. One part tallow, two of wax, four of rosin, melted together and applied while warm, will answer the purpose. The composition may be made harder or softer by altering the proportion of tallow. —*American Agriculturist.*

WORTH KNOWING.

One pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels, and other places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse and purify as simple green copperas dissolved in water; and for sick rooms, it may be placed under the bed in anything that will hold water; and thus render a hospital or other place where there are sick persons, free from unpleasant smells. For butcher's stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are putrid and offensive gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a very few days the "bad smell" will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house, and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in a cup or jar, anywhere within "smelling distance," and the cure is sure. I have known a stock of dry goods which were nearly spoiled by a skunk under the building, to be cleaned and restored simply by sprinkling dissolved copperas on the floor.—*Salem Gazette.*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.

JOHN H. RUSH, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford Borough, in account with said Borough, from May 1, A. D. 1865, to May 1, 1866.

TREASURER,	DR.
To balance in Treasury at last settlement,	$27 29
To cash received from S. Reimund, Weighmaster,	51 00
To cash received for Circus Licenses,	20 00
" " from H Nichodemus, collector, tax for 1864,	367 45
" " from same, for 1861,	465 82
	$931 56

The Treasurer asks credit for the following disbursements for the use of said borough of Bedford:

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid on sundry checks as follows, viz:	
Wm. Brown, for work done on Richard st.	$21 75
P. R. Sill, for auditing borough account,	3 00
Lewis Saupp, " " "	3 00
Wm. Bowles, for wheel-barrow,	5 00
James Corboy, for salary to April 21, '65,	25 00
W. Stahl, for making draft frames,	2 00
James Corboy, work, &c., horse, cart, &c.	50 62
B. F. McNeil, printing,	10 00
V. Steckman, rail got of S. Amick,	1 50
J. H Hutton, auditing borough account,	3 00
W Brown, work done on Richard st.	21 00
James Corboy, salary to May 1, '65 (1 mo.)	25 00
" " carting, &c.	46 87
Wm. Bober, two days work,	3 00
D. Border, winding town clock (1y) & reps.	25 00
Lawrence Defibaugh, mending hydrant,	6 50
Abram Herman " "	2 10
John Aldstadt, lodging prisoners in jail,	6 31
B F Meyers, printing,	16 70
James Corboy, carting dirt,	39 15
J. Corboy, salary to Nov. 4, '65(2m&16d)	65 33
J L Lessig, curbing front of lots of Lyons, Reamer and Rev Heyden,	132 00
John Mower, acting street commissioner,	6 00
David Defibaugh, repairing hydrants in July and August, 1865,	8 00
D Border, repairing hydrants,	5 00
James Corboy, carting dirt, horse and cart,	18 56
" " carting dirt on streets,	7 50
" " salary to Jan 1,'56(1m&18d)	42 28
A J Dishong, blacksmithing,	22 82
Jno Palmer, salary as clerk, stamps, light, fuel, stationery, &c.	30 00
J Corboy, carting, cleansing engine, &c.	9 56
" salary, working on streets, attending hydrants, &c	79 19
" salary as high constable for 1865,	20 00
W Harris, soldering hydrants, &c,	1 75
Lawrence Defibaugh, mending hydrants,	1 00
Samuel Boher, carting dirt,	16 08
J W Lingenfelter, acting street commissioner	9 00
John H Rush, printing done by Durborrow & Lutz, for weighmaster,	5 00
J Aldstadt, keeping disorderly persons in jail,	2 93
John H Rush, salary as Treasurer to April 1, 1866	20 00
Bank of Crawford county, uncurrent (on hand)	5 00
Exoneration and commissions for 1864	58 80
Balance (cash)in the Treasury,	7 43
	$931 56

BEDFORD BOROUGH BOUNTY FUND. TREASURER,	DR.
To amount received from H. Nicodemus, Esq. collector,	$1049 00
TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid J B Farquhar, for Bond No 6, $500 Interest $24.50,	$524 50
By amount paid J B Farquhar, for Bond No 5, $500. Interest, $24.50	524 50
	$1049 00

Statement of Money due Bedford borough.

Balance in Treasury	$7 43
Bank of Crawford county, (uncurrent)	5 00
Amount due from Jno Boor, former weighmaster	9 45
Amount due from H. Nicodemus, Esq. collector for 1865, subject to exonerations and commissions	388 98
Amount due from H Nicodemus, Esq. collector for 1865, bounty fund, subject to exonerations and commissions	2401 31
	$2812 17

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borough, do hereby certify that we met and did audit and adjust the account of John H Rush, Esq., Treasurer of said borough, for the year ending May, 1 A. D., 1866, as contained in the foregoing statements, and we have examined the foregoing account due to said borough, and that we have found the same correct. As witness our hands this 10th day of May, A. D., 1866.

R R SILL,
J HENRY HUTTON,
Attest: J REED YEAGER,
JOHN PALMER, Cl'k. Auditors.
may25

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. **DURBORROW & LUTZ.**

April 27, 3mo. Agents.

THE VIRGIN
GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO,

1250 "Original Interests"—$100 each, of which 250 are reserved for Working Capital.

Subscribers elect their own Officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company; each subscriber being eligible as one of its officers.

THE PRESIDENT

is to be chosen from among the Board of Directors.

THE DIRECTORS

are to be selected by the subscribers from among themselves, at the first meeting for organization.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

is to be a subscriber and selected by the Directors.

BANKERS.

The Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

SOLICITORS.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Robert D. Coxe, Esq.

Americans are proverbial for the avidity and commendable zeal with which they participate in enterprises having for their object the development of our national resources. At one time "Railroads"—at another "Coal"—then "Copper" or "Iron" and more recently "Oil" have been the all-absorbing topics.

In all these several enterprises, as will be recollected, those who FIRST took hold of them made money; some larger amounts than others, according to their investments.

Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and elsewhere *now* mainly engross the public attention. Considering that several such companies have been already organized—they are now at work—that the reports from their mines are highly favorable—that it is known that at the present time there are on the way from the ledges of Nevada and Colorado numerous "bars of silver" and "bricks of gold," it is believed that the enthusiasm already manifested on the subject will, in a little time, be so greatly increased on the recent and exhibit of these "returns," that innumerable companies will spring up, whose *stock*, being based at the *then* greatly inflated prices of ledges, will necessarily be less desirable than that now to be had—thereby giving to those who avail themselves of the occasion now presented, of securing "original interests," an opportunity of *then* disposing of the large amount of stock each holder receives, at a handsome advance.

With these preliminary remarks the following *Prospectus* is respectfully presented.

The property of the Company proposes to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," consists of the following Ledges, all situated within a radius of five miles of Central City, Colorado.

Trail Creek District.

Mammoth Lode,.....of 100 feet,
Never Fail Lode,†.....of 200 feet,
Vanderbilt Lode,‡.....of 200 feet,
Union Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Gold Ophir Lode,.....of 180 feet,

Trail Run District.

Holman Lode,§.....of 200 feet,

Banner District.

St. Louis Lode,.....of 100 feet,
Pensacola Lode,.....of 100 feet,

Upper Fall River District.

Abe Lincoln Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Washoe Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Minnie, or "Louisa" Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Riddle Lode,‖.....of 200 feet,

"Being a total of 2000 feet or nearly a half a mile in length horizontally, of rich Gold-producing territory, of unlimited depth, together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and also all the metals, ores, gold, silver and other metal-bearing quartz, rock, and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenanced, or therewith usually had or enjoyed, under and subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States."

The titles to all of which claims have been examined by a membee of the Bar, resident in Colorado.

His opinion is as follows:

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the titles to the foregoing lodes or ledges, and am satisfied that they are perfect.

THOMAS MASON, Att'y at Law,
Central City, Colorado.

The space of a circular is too limited to give the opinions of numerous distinguished citizens and men of science who have examined this district; the following extracts relate thereto, and that of Professor Edward N. Kent in particular of the New York U. S. Assay Office is directly in point:

Our late lamented President—Mr. Lincoln—during an interview with Speaker Colfax, relative to the hidden wealth of Colorado, Nevada, &c., said:

"I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation: I believe it practically inexhaustible."

The Hon. J. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Interior, in the *Official* Report presented to Congress, dated December 5th, 1864, referring to the then present condition of our Western Territories, says: "The wealth embedded in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish in future years, indirectly a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the Great Rebellion."

The Hon. H. P. Bennett, delegate in Congress from Colorado, in a speech before the House of Representatives said: "Judging from what I know of the undeveloped resources of this country; from what I am told by practical miners who are well informed upon this subject, I do say here to-day before this House and before this Country, to be placed upon the records and read of all men—that within five year's time, and by the year 1869, the gold fields of Colorado Territory will produce $50,000,000 annually; and even then its full resources of mineral wealth in gold alone remain not wholly developed. I speak from the united testimony of many practical miners who have spent many years in the mines of California, when I say:—that the gold-bearing region of Colorado is far more extensive, quite as inexhaustible, and the gold-bearing quartz of a much richer quality than in California."

Professor Edward N. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, says:

"As to the extent of the gold mines of Colorado, I am not prepared to give an estimate, as I found enough to fully employ my time within a radius of five miles of Central City, [the location of the above Ledges,] but as to the richness of THEM, I have no hesitation in saying, *that I believe them to be the richest ever discovered.* With dcience, capital and the Pacific Railroad, Colorado is destined in my opinion, to rival or supersede California and Australia, and become the El Dorado of the World."

The opinion entertained by those abroad of claims in this district, is shown by the following extract:

English capitalists have purchased £600,000 of the Colorado mining lands, and their agents and employees are now *en route* to develop the same. The claims are principally in Russell and Trail districts, and a recent purchase has been the Seaton Lode of 1000 feet for which they paid £100,000.

An idea of the value of some claims (100 feet each) may be formed when the fact is considered that often occurs that they yield millions of dollars, and have in several instances been sold for $25,000 per foot. Mr. Fields, from 33½ feet of the Bobtail Lode has taken out already over $200,000 in gold, and $266,000 has been offered and refused for 34½ feet of this same lode, equal to $800,000 for a claim of one hundred feet.

As the purchase of either of the above lodes would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it has been determined to consolidate them, and to divide them into Twelve Hundred and Fifty

ORIGINAL SHARES

which will cost the subscribers hereto

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH,

thus affording the man of limited means, as well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure an interest in this region of "practically inexhaustible" wealth.

As all are aware, the usual plan adopted for the development of such a property is to form a company and issue certificates of stock. The plan here proposed may be considered *preliminary* to the formation of two or more Companies on these properties which are subject to no royalty, lease or mortgages.

The SUBSCRIBERS can then upon this solid and substantial basis, elect officers from among themselves, each subscriber being eligible to the position of an officer of the Company.

In order that handsome returns may be speedily realized, these subscriptions are based upon the proposition that the subscribers immediately on receipt of the Deeds (now ready for delivery, and which may be examined at the office of the undersigned before subscribing,) may lease their lands on heavy royalties, or at once organize Companies in the usual way for which there is an ample basis.

To accommodate those of moderate means these "interests" are put at $100 each, in order to get the list filled at once, and to prevent any delay in the organization of the Company.

Considering the numerous valuable "Ledges" which constitute the *basis* of this enterprise—the fair and equitable features—the low prices at which "interests" in it are offered, and that each interest entitles the holder to his *pro rata* share of stock in *all* the Companies that may be organized upon them—also recollecting that in all, there are only 1000 interests to be sold, and it would only require one hundred gentlemen each to take *ten* ($1000) to absorb the whole, it is presumed that it is hardly necessary to suggest to those desiring to secure *one* or *more* of these original interests, to at once send in their subscriptions.

Checks or Drafts should be drawn to the order of the undersigned, whose endorsement will be a receipt, in addition to the one that will be promptly sent on receiving them.

United States 5-20's—10-40's—7-30's and other Government Bonds taken at par, and any premium or accrued interest therein allowed. Bonds may be sent by registered mail or by express.

The Books are now open. Subscriptions received by

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. Fourth & Walnut streets,
Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Penn'a.	His Excellency, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of N. Jersey.
HON. ELI SLIFER, Sec. of State of Penn'a.	HON. W. S. JOHNSON, Sec. of State N. Jersey.

HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Geo. M. Troutman, Pres't Central Nat Bank, Phila.
Geo. K. Zeigler, Pres't Nl. Bk. of Commerce "
Robert P. King, of King & Baird. "
Benjamin Orne, of J. F. & E. B. Orne, "
Edmund A. Souder, of E. A. Souder, & Co. "
L. Montgomery Bond, of Bond & Biddle, "
John Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh. "

☞ In sending subscriptions, give name and address *plainly*, in order that it may be correctly entered in the Subscription Book, from which receipts are issued, and from which Notices will be made out for the first meeting for organization.

* This Lode is very well developed, with vein of ore 4 feet in width; ore prospects well.

† There is one shaft on this Lode 20 feet deep and 50 long, and the crevice is 8 feet in width.

‡ This Lode is well developed, and considered one of the best in the district; there is a shaft on it 60 feet in depth with a vein of sulpherets four feet in width. Assays made of this ore prove it to be very rich.

‖ This is an A. I. Lode, and has a shaft of 75 feet in depth—vein of ore three feet in width and of good quality. Ore taken from this Lode yielded $106 per cord in gold.

§ This is really the richest Lode yet discovered in the district; it is well developed, and ore taken from this Lode yielded upwards of $800 per cord.

May 11, 1866.-6t.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65)y.

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

628 **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628

Hopkin's "Own Make,"

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City: gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS OF FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 2¼ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

March 9, 1866—4m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866-3m.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jun12:4y

CANVASSERS WANTED, at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U.S. to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has printed blank page opposite each photographs for a complete record of the husband, wife and, each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
mar30:2m 611 Chestnut st.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

and therefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—

preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
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WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
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PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
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PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

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S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S.JOHNSTON

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,